BY T. DIN BOLLES, U. S. N.

Eruption.

PEOPYBLODYED BY THE NATIONAL TRIBENE, 1891.]



sembles a letter V, the open part being to the westward, Naples on the north shore and Vesuvius directly across on the south side, both occupying the corners where the bay joins the broad blue Mediterranean. Looking across, m the mountain rises in a grand slope, the top foot-hills and in some | violent eruption,

ters of huts, and sharp spired chapels.

A drive of 12 miles through vineyards and Ascent of Mount Vesuvius During an olive groves brought us to an inn where the mountain road leaves the main thoroughfare leading to Scrento and the other towns on the bay. Here we rested and ate a good breakfast, in which maccaroni played a principal part. Spaghetti with brown sauce is a dish for kings, and we laid in a good store against our day's

fertilizer, and the reason the villagers lived on

the mountain-sides was because the soil was so

Once more taking the read, we crept slowly upward, winding around to avoid bad places. The whole surface was waves of lava which, running down, had cooled in strange forms one layer running over another, dropping down in thick folds like black frozen molasses. In the driver told us that most of it was over a hundred years old, the result of an eruption long before his father's time. Then several villages

By 10 we reached the observatory, which occupies the summit of a detached cone, around

STREAMS OF LAVA cleft into a jagged bave several times found their way, but as it erown, brown and bar- stands fully 100 feet above the valley on either ren, but its outskirts, side, it is comparatively safe, except in a very

places quite far up its The view from this mound fully repays one sides are vineyards, groves of trees, little clussweep of well-cultivated lands, the mountains More than half way up, crowning a round | in the far distance, and the blue Mediterranean dome that seems to jut out of the north side, | with its white coast-line stretching off to the one with strong sight can distinguish the little | north, all blend and harmonize in a hazy blue, house, the observatory, where constant watch is | The carriage had to stop at this point, and the kept for volcanic and earthquake tremors by remainder of the ascent was to be made on delicate instruments which register any vibra- foot. A short consultation by the guide with tion, however slight. It is the weather bureau | the official at the observatory, and it was proof Mount Vesuvius's digestion, and always nonneed safe to go on up to the active crater. gives some warning. The shore of the bay | Leaving our coats and superfluons clothes in



VESUVIUS AND BAY OF NAPLES.

mountain from Naples, is Pompoil.

apreads out even to sea where little blue islands are dimly visible and white and brown sails lazlly skim the horizon. The air is strangely clear and distant objects seem close at hand The city is bright with lights at night, but has none of that buey hum which betokens active life and business energy. You land, and every one seems to lounge simlessly along. The sidewalks before the cafes are filled with tables and chairs, upon which lean and sit men by the

The beggers are the only lively ones in the place. They run after you, alternately beg, curse, or bless you. If you give to one a dozen importune you. If you stop to speak to one a dozen hustle you, and after a little you learn that a good smart blow from your cane is the best alms, for they are impostors one and all. They have a regular society or union, and have a king, who gets a share of all alms. Some own a dozen houses, others have plethoric bank accounts, and the rapidity with which a onelegged beggar will develop two legs when he gets a good caning is astonishing. They are thieves and cutthroats; strong, lazy, lousy fellows, ready to stab you in the back for a dollar, but

too cowardly to give open fight. They are the lowest of the low, offering their own sisters and mothers for immoral purposes, soliciting openly in the streets. Their bodies are mutilated in youth to produce sympathy, while sores and wounds are artistically painted on their limbs and exposed to win a few pennies in charity's name. A few days of Naples renders one thoroughly callous to importunity and a non-believer in beggars for the rest of

At night the city and the shore sparkle with · myriad lights, and out of the stillness the VOICES OF THE ROATMEN



of terrible death lay stored up in its bowels! | reach the top. more the red glare appeared in the sky.

I rubbed my eyes, thinking that I was the faded away into hazy distance. Inside the wictim of an hallucination. But no. Again the fiery shaft sprang sloft, and a low rumbling came distinctly from that direction. Vesuvius was in action. Columns of smoke and flame rose seemingly hundreds of feet, while ever and anon deep rumblings filled the air. I was soon joined by several of my shipmates and we watched its glorious illumination. After two hours a thin thread of red began to show, and a stream of molten stone slowly crept down the side of the cone toward the ob-

All this was to us that night a wonderful sight, but when night after night and day after day it remained in activity we lost interest in it, and only when some unusually bright flash

occurred turned to look. It had been at work some 10 days when four of us determined to ascend the mountain and obtain a nearer view of its threes. Engaging an open carriage over night we left the ship at 4 a. m., and landed on the mole, at the cafe near the square. We got some coffee, and then, mouth of the crater the sides sloped sharply the carriage and rolled out through the city. the center of which was a The streets were silent and deserted, but before we were clear of the houses signs of life appeared, and from the windows numerous garments and bed belongings were shaken, much to our discomfort, for the air was soon

FULL OF INSECTS,

rather than put up with the insect plague, Protecting ourselves as best we could, we by the slanting rays of the sun, now low in the An Ex-Congressman Tells of Antehailed with delight the roads of the open west, country. The ground looked unproductive,

crevices olive trees had taken root, and the had been overflowed and many lives lost.

rises gradually from the blue waters, and is | the carriage, we started off in single ile and dotted with villages from Naples all the way | followed the guide across a rough ravine, where around and down beyond the southern point. | we were shown several crevices in the rock

Herculaneum lies on this west side of Vesu- where the last overflow had hardened, and vius, and on beyond, almost in a line across the which was still warm. A little higher up we "brave fellows, but fools," felt the increasing heat, and after stumbling Lying at anchor in the bay, close to the city, along for an hour over rough, broken lava, reached a point where we could approach the | waists and red kerchiefs of the women, with

Of a dull-brown red in the daylight, it presented a smooth, bubbly surface and rolled rather than ran over the lower and cold surfaces. The movement was imperceptible; yet by placing a mark on the stones before its edge it became evident that it was being pushed onward, the



WE STOOD AND WATCHED.

cooling crust holding the interior, which was since the morning, the red wine quenching our still boiling hot. We wentured near enough to | thirst only temporarily. thrust our caues through the crust and burn the tips as a memento. Keeping well to the north side of this stream, we scrambled along upward, and soon brought into view the chim-

One night as I leaned lazily on the rail of the side toward the observatory, the other as I did on the summit. the vessel, looking across the new dark bay toward the water. From each of these openings lava was running out. At times the stream would cease, and then after a rumbling and the ejection of smoke, stones and ashes, the stream

With careful steps we picked our way around to the east side of the crater and then crept upward until the heat from the chimney forced us to halt. We were then within about 300 pards of the base of the rise, the upper third of which was fiery red and perpendicular. The vent was seemingly about 1,000 yards in cir-

As we stood watching from this short distance there was constantly a

MOTION UNDER OUR PEET. while at the moment of an outburst the whole | time pressed against the animal's sides, in order ground shivered. We had approached from to prevent his being thrown in the water. the wind side to avoid the gases which were constantly escaping, but during our stay an eddy of wind swept it our way and we were nearly suffocated with the whiff we got of the pure Gohenna article. The lava which followed each explosion and outburst ran as freely | should drink milk, for it contains all the eleas water and fairly squirted from the aper-

After spending an hour watching its behawlor, and circling round it as far as we could, we crossed the little valley between it and the main crater and commenced a laborious task. and listening to the cadence of the oars and The cone was a gentle, then a steep slope of the song, I thought of the great volcane soft, dry ashes, into which one sank up to the Second Little Girl-We don't have to. We whose outline I could just make out. What a ankle and which ran away under the foot upon never had bugs. strange chimney it was and what possibilities | pressure, so that it seemed as if we would never

As I gazed I was electrified to suddenly see far above it in the clouds a deep red glow which and pausing to take breath turned our eyes increased in brightness. Suddenly leaving the | toward the sea, What a perfect view broke cloude there rose from the summit of the upon us! Naples lay at our feet. Far away western cone a stream of flame. For an instant | were vossels with their brown or white sails, it lingered and then sank from sight, and once and the distant islands, the rains of Pompeii while miles of country to the east and south



THE DISCENT. wrapped in our boat clonks, sealed ourselves in down to a flat circular floor 60 feet below, in

RAGGED-MOUTHED HOLE. Sliding down the interior we crawled to the hole and looked down. We could see nothing, but the sound of internal emotions came to us most distinctly, so much so that we prepared which fell upon us and caused lively shakings | for flight. But the guide assured us that it | Pierce's offered at any other prices. Suspiction of the prices of the price for flight. But the guide assured us that it

of our own clothes. We thought of the plagues by vibration. It was rather uncanny, and we sent upon the Egyptians in the time of Moses, | hurried our departure despite the guide's asand quite agreed that Pharaoh was right in surances. Once more reaching the top we linpromising the Israelites permission to leave gered, taking in and picturing upon our memories the noble view, made still more gorgeous

Passing around to the north side of the crater being apparently mostly ashes and pulverized | the guide set us an example of the proper lava; but our driver told us that this was a | mode of descent. Starting off with long



strides, which rapidly became longer, he sped away down the slope of ashes and soon nothing but a cloud of dust indicated his position. We all started down, doing our best, but numerous falls, headlong pitches and dusty rolls showed that there was skill required. Keeping on, we soon reached the foot of the ash slope, and as other well.' we took in the group, hearty peals of laughter burst from all, hot and damp from the exertion. The fine gray dust-hail stuck to us, so that our fine dirt gray-eyes, noses and ears full, our mouths being about the only clean thing. There was no water nearer than the observa-

DIRTY CONDITION reached it just five hours after we left going up. A good brushing and shaking of clothes,

tory, so we struggled on, and in a most dis-

washing of faces and hands refreshed our appearance, while a gallon or two of red wine quenched our thirst and satisfied for the moment our hungry feelings. But we urged a rapid move in the direction of the little inn at my friend Logan. In the morning, just bethe foot of the hill, and two of us started off on] foot to find it. We found the road much better than we ex-

name of the inn, failed to make any headway on our horses and took a drink. house and ate it on the roadside under an olive peasants who were going homeward. Several of them lingered near us, and upon finding that we had just returned from looking down the hole in the mountain characterized us as

The peasant costume was very pretty and

bright, the red and green short skirts, white their bare brown arms and ankles, bright eyes and white teeth, contrasted well with the short jackets, gaudy caps and bright sashes of the men. They seemed a jolly set, and redeemed the race in a small degree from the prejudice inspired by the beggar contingent of the city. Having fluished our repast we strolled down the road toward Naples, and about a mile ahead found a group of peasants enjoying a dance on

the grass. An old fellow played the violin, two or three men kept time by snapping their fin-gers, while the rest looked on or whirled around in the dance. We paused to look on, were invited in, and soon were with the rest. We danced and clapped time, sent one fellow off for red wine and another for

sweets, swung the girls around, but were careful not to be partial to any one. We had had fully an hour of this when the carriage came rolling along, the driver having heard from one of the peasants we met that we were on the road to Naples. Our two comrades joined us and we danced till the light of the moon began to fade, and then with a goodnight and a blessing bade adicu and went on to Naples. The carriage had to go slowly, for there were no lights until we were nearly into the heart of the city, and then dim oil lamps, which only made night darker. We reached the cafe near the mole about 11, and seated ourselves for a smoke and an ice. The latter was indeed refreshing, for we had had nothing cool

We sat and watched Vesuvius with renewed interest and recalled various incidents of the day's jaunt, but all voted that the dance by moonlight was the best part of the whole. ney-like cone, from which was issuing smoke. Midnight saw us back on board, and after that This crater was on the west side of the mount- | while standing my night watches my visions can be heard singing as they row that lovely | ain and some 200 or 300 feet lower than the | of Vesuvius were more varied than they had "Ave Maria," which is the particular property | main and now inactive one. The sides of this | been before, and with each volley of flames and chimney were split open in two places, one on stones I imagined I could smell the brimstone

> (To be continued.) How Horses Swim.

Artists generally represent horses swimming streams with the rider as apright in the saddle as if on the solid ground. A French Lieutenant points out the error of this. He says that the horse does not swim naturally and easily. He has but one motion-that of keeping his bead out of the water and lifting his shoulders as high as possible. This makes him almost standing upright in deep water. He is at least three-quarters erect, and his rider, if he understands his business, leans forward, grasps a handful of the mane and brings his head very near the borse's, keeping his knees all the

The Wrong Malady. [Pharmaccutical Era.] Doctor-You should not drink so much Bourbon; it will do you no permanent good. You ments of blood.

Patient-But I'm not blood thirsty. No Need of Them. [Street & Smith's Good News.] First Little Girl (proudly)-We use brass

bedsteads in our house.

Point for Wheelmen. [New York Weekly.]

Wheelman-I believe I'll give up bicycling. I am as careful as can be, but every now and then some accident happens. This is the second time I've been arrested and fined for run-

Businessman-I'll tell you how to manage. Just you get a job as bill collector. Everybody'll dodge you then.



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How He Left Logan and Fouke at the Capltol and Met Them on the Battlefield-Other Interesting Reminiscences.

Ex-Congressman John V. Wright, of Tennes-

see, who is at present in Washington, was asked recently, at the Ebbitt House, if he was not a

Member of Congress before the war. He an-

"I was a member of the 34th, 35th and 36th

Congresses. I was the youngest Member, until

John A. Logan entered. After him came John

Young Brown, the present Governor of Ken-

"Then you were in Congress with John A.

swered in the following words:

Logan ?"

Bellum Days.

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"I was. I knew Logan well; we were fast friends. Both being young and Democrats, we were together often. Logan was handsome and quick as lightning, as brave as a lion, and as true as steel. He was amiable, but always WILBER H. MURRAY MFC. CO., Murray Bidg., 139 W. Front St., Cincinnati O. We tovite all persons visiting Cincinnati to make our bouse their head-quarters. We will always be glad to see you, whether you wish to buy or not, and will be seen you. ready to resent an injury. He was an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, both as a man and a politician. I was also a great admirer of Mr. Douglas, though I afterward supported

Breckinridge for President. "On the day of the inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4, 1861, John A. Logan and Phillip B. Fonke, of Illinois, William T. Avery and myself, of Tennessee, all Members of Congress, left the Capitol together. Congress and adjourned, and we were preparing to go to our homes. We walked down Pennsylvania avenue until we reached the corner of Sixth street, when we stopped and took a parting libation. As we came from the Capitol we discussed the situation, each giving a frank oninion. We were all Democrats, and thought we were on the verge of a great revulsion. Logan remarked as we were about to shake hands and part: 'Well, boys, I expect that the next time we meet it may be on the battlefield.'

should meet thus, let us agree to treat each "This was heartily assented to by all. True was on the battlefield of Belmont, Mo., each of faces, our hair, hands and clothes were all a them commanding regiments under Gen. Grant, and I was commanding a regiment of Confederates under Gen. Polk. Although the numbers engaged in that battle were small, compared with subsequent ones, yet it was a

"Either Avery or Fouke replied: 'If we

hard-fought and well-contested battle. "My position was on the extreme left of the Confederate line, and my orders were to hold my position at all hazards. This I endeavored to do, and did so until I was ordered to fall line, and Senator Charles Sumner, of Massaback toward the Mississippi River. I had scarcely left my position when it was soon occupied by the Union troops, as I thought, under fore the engagement reached my end of the line, I rode out some distance to the front with Dr. Forbes, the Surgeon of my regiment. We pected and made several short cuts with great | saw no troops and were about to return, when success, but a last one brought us to grief, for the Surgeon proposed that we should take

"On the next day Col. Logan sent me word by one of our men whom he met under flag of there would be trouble. tree, much to the amusement of a number of | truce to bury the dead, that he saw me plainly when the brandy was taken, and that his men commence the action, and, second, that he knew he could have had some of the brandy. When having been badly wounded and myself injured by the fall. Logan saw me as we retreated, and sent word to me that he was much surprised to see me ran so well. I was then, as now, quite heavy, and swiftness in foot was

"My regiment moved up the river and took part in what we called the second fight. In this part of the fight the tables turned, and the Union troops retreated toward their transports and gunboats, pursued by the Confed-

"Another singular coincident took place brother, Marcus J. Wright, who was also in command of a Confederate regiment, saw a Federal officer on horseback in full retreat. The men leveled their guns and were about to shoot, when they were ordered not to fire, because the Colonel (Wright) did not wish to have his position discovered, as he would have been directly under the fire of the Federal gunboats when not in proper line.

"This officer was Col. Fonke. He safely landed on the boat, and inquired what troops were immediately on the route over which he had passed. He was told that it was the regiment of Col. Wright. He took it to be myself, and immediately attributed it to personal regard for him. As has been said in another place, if it had been myself I would have acted in a similar way. Col, Fouke died with the belief that it was I who had saved his life, though I met him after the war in New Orleans. He said I saved his life. I did not tell him that it was my brother instead of myself who ordered the men not to fire."

"Did you then think what Logan might rise to be in the Nation as a conspicuous figure?" "The personal relations existing between Gen. Logan and myself were such as to cause me to watch his career with much interest. Taking his life as a whole, it was certainly one of unequaled success. He rose rapidly as a soldier until he was a central figure in all military circles, and I believe that if his noble life had been spared he would have been the of Tennessee, wished me to offer a resolution candidate of his party for President of the United States, and at a time when his election idol of his party. He was an ardent Democrat before the war, but no more ardent than he was as a Republican after its close. The whole | the war?" current of his public life was changed by the civil war, as was the case with many other public men. In the heat and passion existing between political parties just preceding the war, I remember to have seen him involved in exciting controverses, almost amounting to personal conflicts, which occurred quite fre-

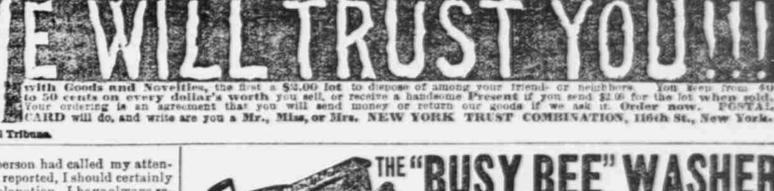
"Do you remember any of these conflicts?" "Yes, I witnessed some of them. I saw the affair on the floor of the House which took place between Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina. I knew both of these gentlemen, and I have always believed that at the time neither of them expected or desired a personal conflict. I do not think that Mr. Keitt intended to insult Mr. Grow, but I think Mr. Grow understood that Mr. Keitt did so intend, and both being excited, the fight was the result.

ago. This Washburne family is a very re- Idaho, Montana, and Washington. The result markable one in our country's history in some of these treaties was the acquisition by the respects. At one time during my service in United States of millions of acres of land. I Congress there were three brothers, all repre- am now a law officer in the General Land Of- matter, but the necessity arises, nevertheless. senting districts at the same time-Elihu, fice." from Illinois, Israel, from Maine, and Cadwalader, from Wisconsin.

Another most exciting occurrence was the Another most exciting occurrence was the fight between Burton Craig, of North Carolina, and Hinton Rowan Helper, of the same State, the author of the celebrated book, "The Impending Crisis," which created such comment at that time. Helper came into the House and took a seat by Craig, and inquired of him as to certain statements alleged to have been made by Craig touching his (Helper's) conduct in North Carolina. Hot words and a fight resulted, which required all the powers of the Sergeant-at-Arms to quell

"There was one difficulty which took place on the floor, 'Magnum pars quoram fui,' which, according to old Tom Corwin's interpretation, as given in a speech on the floor of the House, means a part of whom I was which. This was a matter between the Hon, John Sherman, of bitious, and quick. I made the first remark | war. which led to the difficulty. Mr. Sherman was around me, not intended to be heard by Mr. Sherman or the reporter. Mr. Sherman did not hear it, but the reporter did, and put it down. On the next morning, I suppose, when Mr. Sherman saw the words in the Globe, it angered him, as it was well calculated to do, and without calling my attention to it himself, he obtained the floor. I thought his manner overbearing. I lost my temper and reas-

"All this culminated in the difficulty which afterward took place on the floor. If Mr. Sher- THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. Q. P. O. Drawer 325.



man or any other person had called my attention to the words as reported, I should certainly have made a full explanation. I have always regretted the occurrence, and if Mr. Sherman has no more feeling about it now than I have, it is of but little importance. It was a mutual mistake. Looking back through the years since these things happened, and which have the effect of impairing the dignity of our Congress, enough the next time I met Logan and Fouke | much allowance should be made by just and impartial men for the actions of the men of that day, in the midst of the most exciting period of our history, when the Nation was standing on the verge of the most gigantic civil war which ever befell our country and perhaps any other. Occurrences of this character of more or less importance were constantly happening."

"Did you witness the difficulty between

chusetts?" " No, I did not, I saw Mr. Brooks on the evening before the occurrence in the Senate Chamber. He had been unwell for some days, and together with Barksdale, of Mississippi, and some other friend, we visited him at his room. He inquired of me particularly as to the words used by Mr. Sumner toward Senator Butler, of we missed the route, and not knowing the some brandy, to which I consented. We sat I told him what I knew about it, but I thought we left the room I expressed the belief that

"Brooks was a very proud and impetuous man. He sent a challenge to Anson Burlinwanted to fire on me, but he would not allow game, of Massachusetts, which the latter acit-first, because he was not quite ready to cepted, naming the place as Canada and the weapons rifles. Of course there was no fight, me. He also jocularly said that he wished that | the friends of both claiming victory. And so in the challenge by Roger A. Pryor, of Vir-I retreated from the field I was on foot, my horse ginia, to Potter. Potter promptly accepted the challenge, weapons to be bowie-knives. According to what was called the code in that day this was not allowable, but both sides claimed the victory."

"What became of Col. Avery?" "He went into the war, was captured at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, and was drowned a few years ago. All of the four are gone except myself. Indeed there are but few remaining of the members of the 34th Congress, and they are diminishing yearly. Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts; Senators Morrill, of Vermont; Pugh, of Alabama; Reagan, of Texas; Vance, which has not been published before. My of North Corolina, and Sherman, of Ohio, are still in public life. Ex-Representatives Grow, of Pennsylvania; Vandever, of California; Denver, of Ohio; Savage and Atkins, of Tennessee, are living, and others whose names I cannot now recall.

"What do you remember about the election of Gen. Banks to the Speakership?" "I suppose the history of that event is well known to the country. A single feature of it, which I do not remember to have heard spoken of, occurs to me, as it impressed me at the time, A resolution was passed calling on all the ministers of the city of Washington to open alternately the proceedings of the House each day with prayer. The contest lasted through December and January, and into February. All denominations had been represented, until on one morning a Jewish Rabbi (I had never seen one before) appeared in full costume of his profession, offered a fervent prayer, and asking the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to bring the unhappy struggle to a speedy close. Gen. Banks was elected Speaker, I think, on that day. How much the Rabbi's prayer had to do with it, or how little his predecessors' prayers were

availing, I do not pretend to say. "The difficulty in effecting the election of a Speaker was that no one of three candidates ould command the required number of votes. Banks was getting enough to bring about his election if the plurality rule, as it was called, could be adopted. Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, adopting the rule, but I refused, and finally it was offered by Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, was almost a certainty. He seemed to be the and adopted, and under its operation Banks was elected. He made a good Speaker." "What have you been doing, Judge, since

"Soon after the war I undertook to plant, but soon abandoned it and returned to the practice of my profession, which I have followed up except when on the bench as a Judge. In 1880 I was nominated by my party as a candidate for Governor. The great issue in the canvass was the settlement of the bonded debt of the State. My party, in its platform, announced the principle of a fair settlement of

"The Republican party, with Judge Hawkins as their candidate, took a similar position. With but two condidates my election would have been assured, but a portion of the Democrats proposed to repudiate that portion of the State debt which was created for the purpose of building our railroads. This faction nominated a man named Wilson, and although I carried with me a large majority of the Democrats, Mr. Wilson received enough votes "This produced great excitement on the to give Judge Hawkins the plurality. During floor of the House and resulted in several other his administration as Governor, a temporary fights. Indeed, at one time it seemed that the vacancy having occurred on the Supreme Bench Mississippi, and Washburne, of Illinois, both to fill the vacancy. I was engaged for a conmen of great physical strength and courage, siderable time as Commissioner of the United

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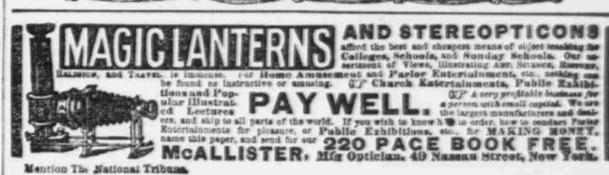
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

I take pleasure in offering my services in all kinds of land cases, in procuring patents The most difficult litigated cases are solicited, involving the law of railroads, private

grants, and scrip locations, as well as homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-

The laws affecting the rights of soldiers and sailors and their widows and minor orphan children receive special attention. With the knowledge gained by a practice extending over a period of a quarter of a century, I can confidently give assurance of an intelligent and vigorous prosecution of

any case in which I am retained. Give me a description of your case, or of any case over which you may have control, let me examine the papers and tell you what the prospects are, and what it will coes to have it conducted successfully through the Department. For \$3 in advance I will examine and report on the status or present condition of an

ordinary claim or contest. This preliminary charge will always be deducted from my fee fight might become general. Barksdale, of of the State, Gov. Hawkins commissioned me in the event of further employment, or if it becomes necessary to argue or appeal a case. Parties outside of Washington are seldom alive to the necessity of engaging resident encountered each other. The former was killed States to treat with various bands of Indians to the President for 1888, wherein he says: "Few cases can now safely proceed without at Gettysburg, and the latter died a few years in the Northwest-in Minnesota, Dakota, counsel." The Secretary referred directly to claims and contests before the Land Department. Where a Cabinet officer makes such a statement about the couduct of business in

> All cases need to be vigorously and ably prosecuted to insure and achieve success. If left to themselves, technicalities often defeat valuable rights and rob claimants and others

> his own Department, it seems almost a work of supererogation for an attorney to arge the

The officials are not always accurate in their conclusions, and the laws are often misinderstood and not correctly applied to the case in hand. The advice of an expert should be secured in each case. Thousands of entries and claims have been suspended and held up for a long time on account of small defects. Each of these ought to be examined by a competent attorney

and the parties in interest advised what is necessary to forward them to patent. A very small fee will pay for this service. I give attention to all matters relating to mineral, desert land and coal-land cases, donations and private land claims, Mexican and Spanish grants, scrip and warrant locations, adjoining farms, relinquishments, stone and timber lands, additional homesteads,

saline lands, soldiers' and sailors' rights, repayments, bounty lands, townsites, millsites, and railroad adjustments; also, to deputy surveyors' accounts and accounts of Receivers of Public Moneys. Land patents procured. Amendments or changes in description of land in entries

Interested parties promptly notified of cancellations. Defects in papers cured and the restoration of lost rights obtained. Briefs prepared, and motions of all kinds filed and argued. Duplicate receipts filed, and the entries pushed forward to patent. Scrip and warrants bought and sold at market rates. Important decisions telegraphed. Land business of all kinds intelligently con-

My fees are always as moderate as the nature of the work will permit. Communicate with me at once about your case. I will, upon application, give ref-

erences in any part of the country.

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